SLO COUNTY

PARTNERS *for* WATER QUALITY

You are the Solution to Storm Water Pollution!

The County of San Luis Obispo Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program is proud to announce a NEW interactive class presentation, Where Does That Water Go? This program is designed for grades four through six, and is correlated to the California Academic Science Standards. Presentation topics focus on earth and life science and are given by an experienced science educator. All public schools in the San Luis Obispo County coverage area are eligible for this FREE, 40 minute program!

Students will learn about many of the potential pollutants found around their homes, and how they can prevent these products from contaminating local creeks, waterways, and our ocean environment. Students learn that what they do at home can effect local ecosystems. The presentation also covers stream ecology, runoff, food chains, and more.

SEE PAGE TWO FOR CORRELATIONS TO THE SCIENCE STANDARDS.

Two eye-catching 3-D display boards, specially designed for this program bring vivid colors, textures and images to the presentation. The stream board offers a cross-sectional view of a stream with fish, plants, and other aquatic life. The interactive home environment display allows students to clean up hazards and pollutants, encouraging them to take action in cleaning up local streams and their own household habits.

Stream board details local riparian environment.

For More Information Or To Schedule a Program

See Back Page Or Call 781-8341

Where Does That Water Go?

Presentation Correlations

Grade Level

4th

Life Sciences

2. All organisms need energy and matter to live and grow
   a. Plants are the primary source of matter and energy in food chains
   b. Producers and consumers (herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, decomposers) compete for food

3. Environment impacts survival ability of organisms
   a. Ecosystems can be characterized by living and non living components
   b. Different environments influence species survival rates
   c. Plants and animals have interdependent relationships
   d. Microorganisms can be beneficial

Earth Sciences

5. Waves, wind, water, and ice shape land surface
   c. Moving water erodes land forms (weathering, transport, and deposition)

Investigation & Experimentation:

6. Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations
   c. Formulate and justify predictions based on cause-and-effect relationships

History & Social Science

4.1 Physical and human geographic features define parts of California
   3. CA regions are comprised of unique characteristics and physical environments that affect human activity

5th

Life Sciences

No Correlations

Earth Sciences

3. Water on Earth moves between oceans and land through evaporation and condensation
   d. Fresh water is limited (rivers, lakes, underground sources, and glaciers)
   e. Students know origin of the water used by their local communities

Investigation & Experimentation:

6. Scientific progress is made by asking meaningful questions and conducting careful investigations
   d. Identify dependent and controlled variables in an investigation
   e. Identify independent variable in scientific investigation and apply to results
   h. Draw conclusions from scientific evidence

6th

Life Sciences

Ecology:

5. Organisms exchange energy and nutrients among themselves and with the environment
   a. Sunlight energy is transferred to producers, used for photosynthesis, and transferred through food webs
   b. Matter is transferred over time
   e. Organism survival dependent on various abiotic factors

Earth Sciences

2. Topography is reshaped by the weathering of rock and soil and by the transportation and deposition of sediment
   a. Water running downhill is dominant in shaping landscape, including California landscape
   b. Rivers and streams are dynamic systems (erosion, sediment transportation, floods)
   c. Beaches are dynamic systems (movement of sand)

3-D, Interactive Boards
Where Does That Water Go, Class Program

Students observe this household with many pollutants running off the landscape into a storm drain. Next, they learn and observe that these pollutants enter local creeks, eventually pouring into the ocean!

Creek environment allows students to observe, understand and manipulate to remove bacteria and other pollutants coming from homes in the form of run-off.

To Schedule A Class Program

Call 781-8341
Or
Fill out the form below and Fax to 781-8343

I would like to schedule Where Does That Water Go program for my class

Name _____

School _____

Grade Level _____

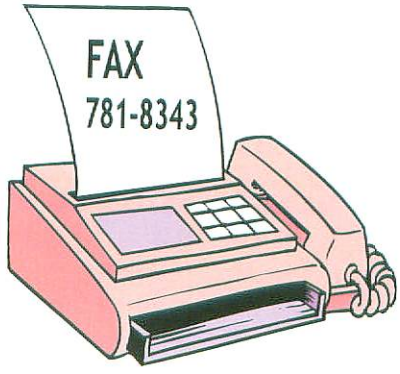
School Telephone _____

Best Time To Call _____

First Choice Presentation Date _____

Second Choice Presentation Date _____

Comments _____



What's That Round Symbol I See On The Curb?

National surveys indicate that almost half of the people questioned thought that storm drains deliver water to a treatment or water reclamation facility. This is not the case however, as all water, chemicals or trash that enters our storm drains is delivered to local creeks eventually emptying to the ocean.

NO DESCARGUE BASURA
DUMP NO WASTE
DRAINS TO CREEK
DESAGUE AL ARROYO